

United Nations Statistics Division: Demographic Yearbook
Questionnaire on Metadata for Population and Housing Census

Reporting country: [Australia](#)

Population census date: [7th August 2001](#)

Housing census date: [7th August 2001](#)

A. General population census information

1. Census information

Type of census	
(a) Traditional census	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b) Register based census	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Combination	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Other, please specify 	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Type of population count and coverage

Type of population count	
(a) De facto / population present	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(b) De jure / usual resident population	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Other, please specify We release information on both a usual resident and place of enumeration basis.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please specify whether the following population groups were enumerated in the census

Population group	Included	Excluded	Not applicable
(a) Nomads	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Persons living in areas to which access is difficult	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located outside the country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(d) Civilian residents temporarily absent from the country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Civilian residents who cross a frontier daily to work in another country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(f) Foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel and their families located in the country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Civilian foreigners who do not cross a frontier daily and are in the country temporarily, including undocumented persons, or transients on ships in harbour at the time of the census	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h) Civilian foreigners who cross a frontier daily to work in the country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(i) Refugees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
█	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
█	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Estimated census completeness

Estimated completeness:	Both sexes	Male	Female
(a) Gross under-enumeration (specify unit: %)	2.7	█	█
(b) Gross over-enumeration (specify unit: %)	0.9	█	█
(c) Net error (specify unit: % undercount)	1.8	2.2	1.4

Base denominator for this estimate is:	
(a) Enumerated population Census count – 18 769 249 346 119 – undercounted estimate 330 200 – residents temporarily overseas @ 7 th August	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Estimated “complete” population ERP @ 7 TH August 2001-19 445 600	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>

Method(s) used in estimating completeness:	
(a) Post Enumeration Survey (PES)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Date conducted: 27 th August to 1 st September 2001, with a week follow up from 3 rd to 8 th September 2001.	
Size of sample (specify unit: number of people):	
For total area: 84 000	
For urban areas: <input type="text"/>	
For rural areas: <input type="text"/>	
Population groups excluded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who had gone overseas or had died since Census night • Non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions • Homeless people • Dwellings in very sparsely settled areas • Indigenous communities 	
(b) Demographic analysis, please specify: by age, sex, marital status, country of birth, Indigenous status.	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Other methods, please specify: <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Definition of urban/rural

The definition of urban areas for this census is:

An urban centre is generally defined as a population cluster of 1000 or more people.

The definition of rural areas for this census is:

A locality is a population cluster of between 200 and 999 people and classified as rural.

5. Definition of cities

The definition of a city proper for this census is:

The ABS does not have a definition for city proper as such. Statistical Division seems to be the most comparable.

Statistical Division (SD)

A Statistical Division (SD) is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) defined area which represents a large, general purpose, regional type geographic area. SDs represent relatively homogeneous regions characterised by

identifiable social and economic links between the inhabitants and between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities.

The definition of urban agglomeration for this census is:

Statistical Districts are predominantly urban areas, the boundaries of which are designed to contain the anticipated urban spread of the area for at least 20 years. They are generally defined as containing an urban centre population of 25,000 or more.

6. Definition of locality

The definition of a locality for this census is:

A locality is generally defined as a population cluster of between 200 and 999 people.

7. Definition of literacy

The definition of “literate” and “illiterate” for this census is:

There are no questions on the 2001 Census in Australia on literacy.

8. Educational attainment

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for Education (ISCED) for tabulating the population by educational attainment?

ABS uses the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED).

If so, what revision?

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data in ISCED (specify revision number)?

Yes a concordance has been developed and it is possible to provide data in ISCED 1997. The data provided with this request uses the ASCED.

If no, please point out the major deviations from ISCED (specify revision number).

The ABS has designed ASCED to be as consistent with ISCED 1997 as possible. However, the needs of users and producers of statistics on education in Australia, and other factors unique to the Australian education system, have meant that total consistency has not been possible. Like ASCED, ISCED has separate dimensions of Level of Education and Field of Education.

In both ISCED and ASCED, Level of Education includes education from the earliest years of pre-school and school, through to advanced levels of higher education. ASCED was designed specifically to align closely with the AQF, which is used within the Australian education system. This framework incorporates qualification levels, titles and guidelines. These guidelines contain the main criteria for defining Australian qualifications and are not the same as the criteria for determining level of education in

ISCED. The Level of Education component of ASCED has nevertheless been designed to allow for the provision of data classified to ISCED in line with international practice.

The criteria used to group fields of education in ISCED 1997 are the same as those used in ASCED. Despite the similarities between ISCED 1997 and ASCED in the conceptual approach to field of education, the classification criteria have not been applied in exactly the same way. The broad and narrow fields in ASCED have been designed to accurately reflect the reality of educational provision in Australia and thus differ from the groups at similar levels in ISCED 1997. Australian data classified to detailed fields in ASCED can, however, be converted to ISCED 1997 for international reporting purposes.

ASCED Level	ISCED Level	
9	Other Education	- No correspondence.
8	Pre-Primary Education	0 Pre-primary education.
7	Primary Education	1 Primary education or first stage of basic education.
62	Junior Secondary Education	2A Programmes designed to prepare students for direct access to ISCED 3A or 3B which are the subcategories of Level 3 earmarked for providing access to tertiary education.
61	Senior Secondary Education	3A Programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5A, which is the type of tertiary education that enables the students to gain entry into advanced research or highly skilled professions.
524-525	Certificate I Level	2C Programmes that are 'terminal' and are primarily meant to provide direct access to the labour market.
521-523	Certificate II Level	2C Programmes that are 'terminal' and are primarily meant to provide direct access to the labour market.
514-516	Certificate III Level	3C Programmes designed to lead directly to the labour market or entry into ISCED level 4 programmes or even other ISCED level 3 programmes.
511-513	Certificate IV Level	4B Programmes that do not provide access to tertiary education (ISCED 5A or 5B), but are designed primarily for direct entry into the labour market.
42	Diploma Level	5B Programmes which are

41	Advanced Diploma and Associate Degree Level	5B	practical/technical/occupationally specific. Programmes which are practical/technical/occupationally specific.
3	Bachelor Degree Level	5A	Programmes which are largely theoretically based/research preparatoy or which provide access to professions with high skills requirements.
2	Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level	5A	Programmes which are largely theoretically based/research preparatoy or which provide access to professions with high skills requirements.
12	Master Degree Level	5A	Programmes which are largely theoretically based/research preparatoy or which provide access to professions with high skills requirements
11	Doctoral Degree Level	6	Second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)

B. Economic characteristics

1. Activity status

What is the lower age limit for the collection of information on activity status in this census?

15

Is there a maximum age limit for collection of information on activity status for this census?

No

What reference period do you use to determine the economic activity of a person?

In the last week prior to Census night.

2. Definition of economically active population used in this census

Definition of economically active population	
(a) Usually active population	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Currently active population	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(c) Other, please specify	<input type="checkbox"/>

Are the following groups considered economically active in the national tabulations?
If not, please indicate how they are classified:

Economic group	Yes	No
(a) contributing (unpaid) family workers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) unemployed persons including those never previously employed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) armed forces;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) part-time workers even though they may spend most time at non-gainful activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) domestic servants	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Status in Employment

Do you follow the International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93), for the classification of the Status in Employment in your country?

The ABS uses the following Status in Employment classification:

Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP)

This is a derived variable applicable to all people aged 15 years and over. It classifies people as employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force.

In census output, Status in Employment is included as part of Labour Force Status and classifies employed people to either Employee; Employer; Own Account Worker; or Contributing Family Worker.

Labour Force Status/Status in Employment (LFSP) is derived using responses to questions on:

- full/part-time job (Question 32)
- job last week (Question 33)
- hours worked (Question 40)
- transport to work (Question 41)
- looking for work (Question 42)
- availability to start work (Question 43)

The derivation methodology takes into account answers to these questions to derive the most appropriate Labour Force Status.

Classification

Applicable to: Persons 15 years and over

Employed

- 1 Employee
- 2 Employer
- 3 Own account worker
- 4 Contributing family worker

Unemployed

- 5 Unemployed looking for full-time work
- 6 Unemployed looking for part-time work

Not in the labour force

- 7 Not in the labour force

& Not stated

@ Not applicable

V Overseas visitor

Total number of categories: 10

Not applicable (@) category comprises:

Persons aged under 15 years

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data in ICSE-93?

Yes a concordance has been developed and it is possible to provide data in ICSE-93. The data provided for this request uses the ABS classification for Status in Employment, as outlined above.

If no, please point out the major deviations from ICSE-93.

The Australian status in employment classification is based on the ILO's resolution (Fifteenth ICLS 1993) concerning the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93). The ICSE classifies job holders according to the type of economic risk held between the job holder and other persons or legal organisations.

The Australian status in employment classification classifies job holders according to their perception of the relationship between themselves and the enterprise for which they work, together with the legal status of the enterprise where this can be established. The ICSE group "members of producers' cooperatives" is excluded from the Australian classification due to its lack of relevance in the Australian context. The groups distinguished in the Australian classification are:

- employee - a person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece-rates, or payment in kind; or a person who operates his or her own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees;
- employer - a person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees;
- own account worker - a person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees; and
- contributing family worker - a person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

4. Occupation

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for Occupations (ISCO) for tabulating the employed population by occupation?

ABS uses the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) second edition.

If yes, what revision? N/A

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data in ISCO (specify revision number)?

A concordance is available, so it is possible to provide data in ISCO-88. It should also be noted that 4 digit ISCO to 1 digit ASCO provides a better concordance than 4 digit to 4 digit. The data produced for this request uses the ASCO not ISCO.

If no, point out the major deviations from ISCO (specify revision number).

The ten major groups in ISCO-88 remain broadly similar to the nine ASCO Second Edition major groups. The most significant difference at major group level is that ISCO-88 has identified Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers as a separate major group (Major Group 6), whereas ASCO Second Edition includes Farmers and Farm Managers as a sub-major group in Major Group 1 Managers and Administrators, and Skilled Agricultural and Horticultural Workers as a sub-major group in Major Group 4 Tradespersons and Related Workers.

ISCO-88 also includes a separate Major Group 0, for the Armed Forces. In ASCO Second Edition, jobs held by members of the Armed Forces are classified together with their civilian equivalents where these exist and to a number of other specific occupations.

In common with ISCO-88, ASCO Second Edition now incorporates the sub-major group as a level of aggregation between the major and minor groups.

The five skill levels in ASCO Second Edition are defined in terms of the AQF levels as follows.

Skill Level 1

Most occupations in Major Groups 1 and 2 have a level of skill commensurate with a bachelor degree or higher qualification or at least 5 years relevant experience. In some instances relevant experience is required in addition to the formal qualification.

Skill Level 2

Most occupations in Major Group 3 have a level of skill commensurate with an AQF Diploma or Advanced Diploma or at least 3 years relevant experience. In some instances relevant experience is required in addition to the formal qualification.

Skill Level 3

Most occupations in Major Groups 4 and 5 have a level of skill commensurate with an AQF Certificate III or IV or at least 3 years relevant experience. In some instances relevant experience is required in addition to the formal qualification.

Skill Level 4

Most occupations in Major Groups 6 and 7 have a level of skill commensurate with an AQF Certificate II or at least 1 years relevant experience. In some instances relevant experience is required in addition to the formal qualification.

Skill Level 5

Most occupations in Major Groups 8 and 9 have a level of skill commensurate with completion of compulsory secondary education or an AQF Certificate I qualification.

The following table illustrates the assignment of the major groups to the five skill levels:

	Major Group	Skill Level
1	Managers and Administrators	1
2	Professionals	1
3	Associate Professionals	2
4	Tradespersons and Related Workers	3
5	Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	3
6	Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	4
7	Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	4
8	Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	5
9	Labourers and Related Workers	5

5. Industry

Do you follow the International Standard Classification for International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) for tabulating the employed population by industry?

[ABS uses the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification \(ANZSIC\).](#)

If so, what revision? [N/A](#)

If any other classification is used, are you able to provide data in ISIC (specify revision number).

[A concordance is available, so it is possible to provide data in ISIC Rev 3. The data produced for this request uses ANZSIC not ISIC Rev 3.](#)

If no, please point out the major deviations from ISIC (specify revision number).

[Concordance ISIC Rev 3 to ANZSIC](#)

[Division A: Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry](#)

[Division B: Fishing](#)

[Division C: Mining and Quarrying](#)

[Division D: Manufacturing](#)

[Division E: Electricity, Gas and Water](#)

[Division F: Construction](#)

[Division G: Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and](#)

[Personal and Household goods](#)

[Division H: Hotels and Restaurants](#)

[Division I: Transport, Storage and Communication](#)

[Division J: Financial Intermediation](#)

[Division K: Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities](#)

[Division L: Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security](#)

[Division M: Education](#)

[Division N: Health and Social Work](#)

[Division O: Other Community, Social and Personal Services](#)

[Division P: Private Households with Employed Persons](#)

[Division Q: Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies](#)

<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/66f306f503e529a5ca25697e0017661f/87a389cba2e998f0ca25697e0018faf4!OpenDocument>

C. Household characteristics

1. Definitions

General definition of a household for this census is:

A household is defined as a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person.

Under this definition, in a group house where occupants share the dwelling, each occupant who usually supplies his/her own food should be counted as a separate household and issued with a separate Household Form. In practice, however, most such households usually only complete one form.

General definition of a family nucleus for this census is:

A family is defined by the ABS as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household.

The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of either a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households, therefore, contain more than one family.

Non-related persons living in the same household are not counted as family members (unless under 15 years of age).

2. Head of household / reference member

Definition	
(a) Head of household, defined as follows: The householder or any other adult aged 15+ household member	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Reference member of household, defined as follows: The person who is used as the basis for determining the familial and non-familial relationships within a household. It is usually the person who has identified himself/herself as person one on the household form.	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Other (for example: Joint head of household): N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>

D. Housing census characteristics

1. Housing information

What definition did you apply in this census for housing unit?

Census does not have a specific definition for housing unit, however the closest definition would be for household.

A household is defined as a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person.

Under this definition, in a group house where occupants share the dwelling, each occupant who usually supplies his/her own food should be counted as a separate household and issued with a separate Household Form. In practice, however, most such households usually only complete one form.

What definition did you apply in this census for conventional dwelling?

A dwelling is a structure which is intended to have people live in it and which is habitable on Census night. Eg houses, motels, flats, caravans, prisons, tents, humpies and houseboats.

Are vacant units included in the enumerated conventional dwellings?

Yes, unoccupied private dwellings are also counted. Unoccupied private dwellings are structures built specifically for living purposes which are habitable, but unoccupied on Census Night. Vacant houses, holiday homes, huts and cabins (other than seasonal workers' quarters) are counted as unoccupied dwellings. Also included are newly completed dwellings not yet occupied, dwellings which are vacant because they are due for demolition or repair, and dwellings to let.

Unoccupied private dwellings in caravan parks, marinas and manufactured home estates, and units in accommodation for the retired or aged (self-care) are not counted in the Census. The exception to the above are residences of owners, managers or caretakers of the establishment.

What definition did you apply in this census for room?

ABS collects number of bedrooms only. Respondents are advised to include any room that was defined as a bedroom even if it is not used as such, for example study, office or computer room. Any bedrooms which have been created as a result of alterations and additions (such as built-in verandas, extensions, cabins) which occupants of a dwelling use as a bedroom should also be included.

2. Definition of cities (as referred to in the Housing Census Questionnaire: City Data)

General definition of a city in the reporting country for this census

The ABS does not have a definition for a city as such. Statistical Division seems to be the most comparable.

Statistical Division (SD)

A Statistical Division (SD) is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) defined area which represents a large, general purpose, regional type geographic area. SDs represent relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic links between the inhabitants and between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities.

A Capital City SD (currently one in each capital city) should be defined, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the city for a period of at least 20 years. This fixed SD boundary - as distinct from the moving urban centre boundary - delimits an area which is stable for general statistical purposes. It represents the city in a wider sense. This delimitation procedure cannot be applied to the separate urban centres within a Capital City SD.

SDs outside a capital city should be defined as a relatively homogeneous region characterised by identifiable social and economic links between the inhabitants and between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities.

City 1 (Capital City) – Territory refers to:

Sydney – New South Wales

City 2 – Territory refers to:

Melbourne - Victoria

City 3 – Territory refers to:

Brisbane - Queensland

City 4 – Territory refers to:

Adelaide – South Australia

Perth – Western Australia

Hobart – Tasmania

Darwin – Northern Territory

Canberra – Australian Capital Territory

E. Bibliography of Population and Housing Statistics

Please list publications that contain results of your latest population census and your latest housing census:

2006 Census products:

QuickStats

QuickStats is a summary of key Census data relating to persons, families and dwellings and also contains a small textual description of the statistics contained within the tables. QuickStats is not inclusive of all Census topics, instead providing a selection of general topics and data about a chosen area.

[QuickStats Product Brief](#)

[QuickStats Templates](#)

[QuickStats at a Glance](#)

Census Tables

The Census Tables product is designed for clients who are interested in either data on a particular geographic area, or data on a specific topic. Each of the available tables contain key Census characteristics of persons, families and dwellings, covering most topics on the Census form.

[Census Tables Product Brief](#)

[Census Tables Templates](#)

[Census Tables at a Glance](#)

Community Profiles

The Community Profile Series contains six separate profiles aimed at providing key Census characteristics relating to persons, families and dwellings and covering most topics on the Census form. The profiles are excellent tools for researching, planning and analysing small and large geographic areas. They enable comparisons to be made between different geographic areas.

[Community Profiles Product Brief](#)

[Community Profiles Templates](#)

[Community Profile Series at a Glance](#)

MapStats (Previously QuickMaps)

The MapStats product is designed to provide users with quick and easy access to thematically mapped Census statistics. The maps will be available for larger geographies and will depict selected population, ethnicity, education, family, income, labour force and dwelling characteristics.

[MapStats Product Brief](#)

[MapStats Templates](#)

[MapStats at a Glance](#)

CDATA Online

CDATA Online combines comprehensive information on Australian society from the 2006 Census, with powerful web mapping application software. CDATA Online provides instant access to valuable data topics such as - age, education, housing, income, transport, religion, ethnicity, occupation and more, from a single Collection District to an entire State/Territory or all of Australia.

[CDATA Online Product Brief](#)

[CDATA Online at a Glance](#)
[Access CDATA Online](#)

TableBuilder

Census TableBuilder is an online tool which allows you to create your own tables of Census data by accessing all variables contained in the Census Output Record File including age, education, housing, income, transport, religion, ethnicity, occupation, family composition and more for all ABS geographic areas. TableBuilder allows you to choose to count persons, families or dwellings, to select the variables to include in your table, and how to structure the data. TableBuilder is a charged subscription service.

[TableBuilder Product Brief](#)
[TableBuilder at a Glance](#)
[Access TableBuilder](#)

Census Dictionary

The 2006 Census Dictionary is a comprehensive reference guide to the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. It contains information about the 2006 Census classifications, which are the standard output variables for which data can be produced. The Dictionary also describes the new topics introduced in the 2006 Census and summarises classification changes that have occurred since the 2001 Census.

[Census Dictionary Product Brief](#)

2006 Census Datapacks

The Census Datapacks is a CD-ROM product containing 2006 Census of Population and Housing Profile data, down to Collection District (CD) level, and digital boundaries in generic formats. It is available for purchase for all of Australia, however if desired it can also be provided, upon request, at a state level.

[Datapacks Product Brief](#)
[Census DataPacks at a Glance](#)

Census Fact Sheets

Census Fact Sheets are a quick reference product, one to two pages long, designed to assist in the use and interpretation of Census data. They provide a summary of conceptual and data issues, and any changes that have occurred since the last Census.

[Fact Sheets Product Brief](#)
[2006 Census Fact Sheets](#)
[2006 Census Non-response Rates Fact Sheets](#)

A Picture of the Nation : The Statistician's Report on the 2006 Census

The Statistician's Report is a national compendium publication containing key Census information relating to persons, families and households. The publication contains tables and graphs with analytical commentary about the statistics presented. The report also includes thematic mapping of data, where appropriate.

[Statistician's Report Product Brief](#)
[Access to A Picture of the Nation](#)

Social Atlas Series

The Social Atlas Series has been expanded to include key social, demographic and economic information on selected regional centres of each state or territory as well as each capital city in Australia.

[Social Atlas Product Brief](#)

[Access Social Atlases](#)

Census Sample File

The 2006 Census Sample File (CSF) is a comprehensive Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) of Census variables, containing a small random sample of private households and associated persons, and a small random sample of persons in non-private dwellings.

[Census Sample File Product Brief](#)

[Access Census Sample File](#)

Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA 2006)

This is a product developed especially for those interested in the assessment of the welfare of Australian communities. The ABS has developed indexes to allow ranking of regions/areas, providing a method of determining the level of social and economic well-being in that region.

[Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas \(SEIFA 2006\) Product Brief](#)

[Access SEIFA 2006](#)

Census Guide

The Census Guide is a CD-ROM product, containing a range of useful 2006 Census reference material including the Census Dictionary and historical information; product information and demonstrations; and Census on line. Information on the contents of the Basic Community, Indigenous and Time Series Profiles and Census Snapshots and QuickStats is provided.

[Census Guide Product Brief](#)

2001 Census products:

Social Atlas Series

[2030.1 Sydney](#)

[2030.2 Melbourne](#)

[2030.3 Brisbane](#)

[2030.4 Adelaide](#)

[2030.5 Perth](#)

[2030.6 Hobart](#)

[2030.7 Darwin and Palmerston](#)

[2030.8 Canberra](#)

[2030.0 Complete Set](#)

Australian Census Analytic Program

[2050.0 Counting the Homeless 2001](#)

[2052.0 Indigenous Australians in the Contemporary Labour Market](#)

[2053.0 Australia's Most Recent Immigrants](#)

[2054.0 Australians' Ancestries](#)

[2055.0 The Micro-dynamics of Change in Australian Agriculture: 1976-2001](#)

[2056.0 Australia Online: How Australians are Using Computers and the Internet](#)

Selected Social and Housing Characteristics

[2015.0 Australia](#)

[2015.1 New South Wales and Jervis Bay Territory](#)

[2015.2 Victoria](#)

[2015.3 Queensland](#)

[2015.4 South Australia](#)

[2015.5 Western Australia, Cocos \(Keeling\) and Christmas Island](#)

[2015.6 Tasmania](#)

[2015.7 Northern Territory](#)

[2015.8 Australian Capital Territory](#)

Selected Characteristics for Urban Centres and Localities

[2016.0 Australia](#)

[2016.1 New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory](#)

[2016.2 Victoria](#)

[2016.3 Queensland](#)

[2016.4 South Australia](#)

[2016.5 Western Australia, Cocos \(Keeling\) and Christmas Island](#)

[2016.6 Tasmania](#)

[2016.7 Northern Territory](#)

Selected Education and Labour Force Characteristics

[2017.0 Australia](#)

[2017.1 New South Wales and Jervis Bay Territory](#)

[2017.2 Victoria](#)

[2017.3 Queensland](#)

[2017.4 South Australia](#)

[2017.5 Western Australia, Cocos \(Keeling\) and Christmas Island](#)

[2017.6 Tasmania](#)

[2017.7 Northern Territory](#)

[2017.8 Australian Capital Territory](#)

Analytical Publications

[2032.0 Census of Population and Housing : Australia in Profile - A Regional Analysis](#)

[2035.0 Census of Population and Housing : Population Growth and Distribution, Australia](#)

[2048.0 2001 Census of Population and Housing, Ageing in Australia](#)

[4705.0 Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians](#)

[4713.0 Population Characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians](#)